The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Gives On-the-Spot Guidance

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance in the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate on April 18.

Going round the construction sites of the locks and other places of the lock gate project, the Korean leader deeply acquainted himself with the progress of the project and gave programmatic teachings that would serve as a compass in carrying out the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate earlier than the set time.

He expressed deep satisfaction at the enormous work done by the builders of the Nampo Lock Gate and extended thanks to the entire people's armymen and builders who had performed feats in the noble work for building the grand monumental structure.

He taught that the very difficult and vast construction project of the Nampo Lock Gate unprecedented in the history of our country is a worthy struggle for creating a great wealth for the happiness and prosperity of our people and a glorious work which will shine long through generations together with our party's history.

Saying that the Nampo Lock Gate should be built well as a gigantic edifice of the workers' party age and be handed over to our people as a wealth of eternal value, he set forth concrete tasks for completing the construction of the lock gate ahead of schedule.

Mr. Kim Jong Il Goes Round Hamhung Grand Theatre

Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, accompanied by Yon Hyong Muk, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Li Gil Song, member of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, Mun Song Sul and Li Chan Son, members of the WPK Central Committee and vice-directors of department of the Party Central Committee, went round the newly built Hamhung Grand Theatre on April 18.

The theatre with a vast building space of 60,000 square metres has an auditorium of 2,500 seats and over 800 modernly-furnished rooms for different purposes, cultural and welfare service and public service facilities.

Mr. Kim Jong Il acquainted himself with the construction of the outside and inside of the theatre and set forth a series of tasks arising in its completion and management.

Saying that the Hamhung Grand Theatre should be built up on the highest level, as it is the centre of the cultural and emotional life of the working class and working people of Hamhung, he indicated concrete direction and ways for this.

He said that the functionaries and builders mobilised in the construction, by giving fuller play to the working-class spirit and popular spirit, should well install all the equipment and decorations of the theatre to suit the emotional tastes of the people and well arrange the surroundings of the theatre.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kim Jong Il on April 13 gave a working guidance on the spot to the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate.

On April 1, he gave a working guidance to the newly-built Dried Boiled Rice Factory and to the second-stage construction of the Changgwang Street on the spot.

"Modern Korea and Kim Jong Il" Published In English

The English version of "Modern Korea and Kim Jong Il" has been published in Japan recently.

The book was originally written by Mr. Inoue Syuhachi, a professor at Rikkyo University in Tokyo, last year.

It was translated by Tayama Masaru. (The book, $10, 315 pages, was published by Yuzankaku Publishers.)

Pyongyang's New Bid for Joint Olympic Team

The DPRK on April 20 proposed holding a second round of talks to form a joint Olympic team with south Korea.

Mr. Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK, in a letter to his south Korean counterpart Chong Ju Yong, proposed to hold a second round of talks on April 26.

The letter was delivered to the south Korean side on the morning of April 20 at the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

Here is the full text of the letter:

In the reply letter dated April 17, your side again gave a long-winded explanation of its unjustifiable stand and attitude at the first talks.

Your letter is a political propaganda paper intended to slander and insult the other side as a mouthpiece of your authorities; It cannot be considered a letter of sportsman for sports talks.

Your side contended that its unreasonable political statement at the first talks is concerning the "safety" of its sportsmen. But, when this contention no longer convinced people, this time your side added to it the "national rights" of sportsmen in an effort to further justify your mistake.

In this effort your side went so far as to bring forward the "Panmunjom incident" to groundlessly distort facts and defend not only the south Korean authorities but also the United States. It is contradictory to the original mission of sportsmen.

In the final analysis, your letter does not stand to reason and we can hardly understand whom it addresses and what it intends to mention.

As we have repeatedly made it clear, your side which rendered the sports talks political and evaded the discussion for the formation of a single sports team is entirely to blame for the rupture of the hard-won first sports talks.

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Kim Dae Jung Urges Washington Not to Support Chon Junta

By Kim Jong Myong
Staff Reporter

Mr. Kim Dae Jung said that the restoration of democracy in south Korea is "necessary in order to realize security without the presence of American troops and have a dialogue with north Korea."

He also said that the recent "lenient measures" taken by the Chon Du Hwan junta are "the cosmetic tactics of dictatorial rule in cheating public opinion both domestically and internationally."

Speaking at a luncheon at Interchurch Center, NCC, New York City, February 21, 1984, the former presidential candidate stressed that "Without systematic reform toward a guarantee of human rights, we can never say that there is improvement in human rights."

As to Pyongyang-proposed three-way talks, Mr. Kim Dae Jung said, "I see a strong possibility of opening some type of dialogue this year. I think that if there is a firm guarantee of equal status for south Korea at a three-way conference, that the three-way dialogue would be most likely."

Mr. Kim Dae Jung predicts that Chon Du Hwan who has vowed to step down in 1988 publicly may not do so like his mentor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed the "yushin" system to prolong his rule.

"... there is a strong possibility that he (Chon Du Hwan) seeks to continue his rule after 1988," said Mr. Kim.

He urged American citizens to impress their government to change its policies toward Korea.

He said that the Chon Du Hwan "government" which has little support from the people is maintained mainly because of the United States support.

He stressed at the end of Feb. 21 luncheon:

"I believe it is harmful to the United States to support the dictatorship. For stability and security in Korea and for friendly relations between the people of Korea and the United States such support is also harmful.

"Now, the United States has become a target of criticism and even hatred among our people.

"We must avoid another debacle such as seen in Vietnam."

"My main purpose in being here in the United States is to persuade the United States to change its policy," said Mr. Kim.

Bechtel Group Paid S. Korean Officials Bribes: Magazines

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Justice Department and FBI are investigating whether the Bechtel Group, Inc., the United States' largest construction firm, paid bribes to win contracts to build nuclear power plants in south Korea, two investigative magazines say in an article both will publish shortly.

Mother Jones and Multinational Monitor, a 6,000-circulation publication of the Corporate Accountability Research Group, say in the article that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, both Bechtel executives before joining the Reagan administration, "were in positions to know" about the alleged bribes but the article made no specific charges against them.

It says the firm hired a Korean-American named Yoo Sik Cho in 1976 as a $90,000-a-year consultant with a big expense account to win engineering and construction contracts after south Korea decided to go into nuclear energy in big way.

The article says the man passed

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Development of Agriculture in Korea (11)

(Continued from the No. 1, 188 issue of The People's Korea)

Experience of Rice Cultivation in DPRK

1. Rice Strains

Rice has been grown in our country for thousands of years and, in this course, our people have gained rich experiences in rice cultivation. According to the historical records, our people sowed and cultivated rice in dry fields as upland rice in areas where the soil had enough moisture from much rain in the initial stage of rice cultivation.

This method gradually gave way to direct sowing in watered paddies and, with the development of irrigation facilities, the method of transplanting was introduced in rice cultivation towards the 14th century. Since then the method of rice cultivation has undergone constant improvement and today it has developed to the method of transplanting and cultivating cold-bed rice speedlings, which is suited to our climate and soil conditions and brings about high yields.

Through this long rice cultivation our people have bred "Oryza sativa proles koreanis" and its several varieties, quite different from "Oryza glaberrima" of the western African tropics, "Oryza sativa L., Subsp. B.G." of the Southeast Asian countries or "Oryza sativa proles indica" of India.

"Oryza sativa proles koreanis" has a series of characteristics distinct from others.

It has, first of all, strong resistance to low temperature and ripens comparatively early.

Though "Oryza sativa proles indica" is widely cultivated in the tropics with average annual temperature of above 17°C, "Oryza sativa proles koreanis" is cultivated in the temperate and sub-tropical zones including a part of China, Japan and parts of Soviet Union and Europe, as well as in our country where the average annual temperature ranges from 5-6°C to 16°C.

Besides, it has many good characteristics: it absorbs much fertilizer, gives high yields and has a strong resistance to Xanthomonas oryzae or other diseases, and its grains, when ripe, will not drop easily and contains much amylopectin.

Today we have numerous strains obtained from "Oryza sativa proles koreanis", scores of which are widely cultivated.

Characteristics of some typical strains are as follows:

The earliest-ripening varieties such as "Sonbong No. 9" and "Kapsanchal" are grown in the northern highlands up to 750 metres above sea level with an annual mean temperature of 5-6°C, requiring 2,500-2,800°C of accumulated temperature above 10°C needed for their growth.

The early-ripening varieties of rice including "Yomju No. 1," "Yomju No. 14", and "Tonghaechal" are grown in the northern intermediate zones with an annual mean temperature of 7-8°C, requiring 2,800-3,100°C of above 10°C accumulated temperature needed for their growth.

"Pyongyang No. 8", "Pyongyang No. 15", "Sohaechal" and other mid early-ripening varieties are raised in the plain areas south of the central part with an annual mean temperature of above 9°C, requiring 3,100-3,200°C of above 10°C accumulated temperature needed for their growth.

All these rice varieties grow 80-85 centimetres high, each of their panicles bears 65-75 grains, 1,000 grains weighing 27-29 grams, and the number of panicles per *pyong* is 1,400-1,500. These varieties guarantee 7-9 tons of per-*chongbo* yields.

In our country research work is carried on vigorously to produce more earlier-ripening, dwarf, and higher-yielding varieties of rice that are adaptable to all areas.

2. Rice Cultivation Based on Transplanting

Rice cultivation methods known so far in the world are the direct sowing method and the method of rice cultivation through transplanting.

The data of our long experiments show that the latter yields an average of one ton more than the former per *chongbo*. That is why the method of rice cultivation based on transplanting that ensures higher per-*chongbo* yields is extensively employed in our country.

For effective transplanted rice cultivation, strong rice seedlings should be grown before anything else.

By a strong seedling we mean that it has 6-7 leaves including imperfect ones and 2-3 panicles and is 18-20 centimetres tall. The ratio between carbon and nitrogen exceeds 10 in the leaves of such seedlings. The total accumulated temperature on the nursery beds should be 850°C or so to raise such strong seedlings, and in 50 to 55 days after sowing, seedlings may be bedded out. In order to grow strong seedlings early, they are nurtured on cold beds covered with plastic sheets.

Although the required area of cold-frame nursery beds for each *chongbo* of paddy fields varies a little according to regions, 180-250 *pyong* is the rule. Seeds are sown on the nursery beds from mid-March to its end.

Weeding of the nursery beds is done by spraying herbicide when barnyard grasses have one or two leaves.

Temperature on nursery beds should be controlled in conformity with the specific features of the growing seedlings during the whole period of their growth.

The cold-bed rice seedlings thus grown are pulled out and transplanted in the paddy fields from mid-May to its end. The temperature should be above 13°C at this time for the bedded-out seedlings to strike roots well.

For qualitative transplantation, the paddy fields ploughed in autumn, should be ploughed again and harrowed in spring before watering them. The paddy fields are watered a week before rice transplantation and harrowed again to make their surface even. Harrowing should be done well that the unevenness of the surface may be within 2-3 centimetres.

The per-*pyong* number of clusters that are bedded out differs according to geographical and soil conditions, but usually 120-125 clusters are placed in a *pyong* in the plain areas and 150-200 clusters in the northern highlands. The number of plants per cluster is 3-5.

For ages in the past our peasants bedded out rice seedlings by hands. But at present rice-transplanting machines are used extensively, so that transplanting is done easily and effectively. Ploughing and harrowing of paddy fields, too, are all carried out with tractors.

3. Water Control in Paddy Fields

In order to increase rice yields it is important to control water properly in the paddy fields on a scientific basis in conformity with the moisture-physiological characteristics of rice plants and soil conditions.

Eight tons of grain output per *chongbo* requires production of more than 16 tons of dry substance. In the course of producing such amount of dry substance 5,000-6,000 tons of water is consumed through evaporation from the leaves and water surface and 4,000 tons of water is lost through seeping into the ground. By the way, in our country the amount of water naturally supplied by rain during rice cultivation is 4,000 to 4,500 tons. Therefore, 5,000-6,000 tons of water is to be additionally supplied to produce eight tons of rice per *chongbo*.

Water control for paddies after transplanting is done in a different way to suit the moisture requirement of rice at different stages of its growth and the conditions of the terrains.

While rice seedlings are taking roots after transplantation, water in paddies is kept 5-6 centimetres deep to raise the temperature of water, which will hasten the root-taking of the seedlings. After the seedlings have struck roots, the water level should be lowered to 2-3 centimetres to facilitate the tillering of rice plants. And when the temperature keeps rising to exceed 16°C at night, the method of supplying water 2-3 centimetres deep and then drawing off alternately is introduced or water is supplied so little as to keep the soil of paddies in a state of saturation.

If rice paddies are thus watered shallow or little by little, the gap of temperatures between day and night will become larger and more oxygen is absorbed into soil to increase the activity of the roots.

But in sandy paddy fields and in the northern highlands water is kept a little deeper to prevent cold damage. Contrary to this, if temperature in daytime in summer rises above 30°C and the gap of temperatures between day and night in paddy fields drops below 8-10°C, rice plants are damaged by high temperature.

In such case the method of streaming cold water into the paddies in a steady flow, alternate watering or soil saturation watering is applied to increase the gap of temperatures between day and night.

The paddies deeply water-logged by torrential rains in summer decisively hinder the growth of rice plants and the increase of yields. In cold and damp paddies and swampy paddies the roots of rice plants are less activated and, in serious cases, become decayed, which results in poor yields. Therefore, in such areas a perfect system of drainage by culverts and natural ditches should be set up and the drainage pumping stations be effectively operated.

30-35 days after their earing, rice plants require less moisture and in 40 days they are harvested. That is why a week before harvesting watering is stopped to dry the paddy fields for the convenience of harvesting work.

Water control for rice paddies is a responsible work decisive of rice yields. Therefore, in our country state and cooperative farms allocate water controllers to every workteam and sub-workteam and direct deep attention to elevating their standards of technical skills and sense of responsibility. And the technical personnel of farms take thoroughgoing measures to control water in the paddy fields on a scientific and technical basis.

4. Scientific Manuring System

Establishing a scientific manuring system and using fertilizer most effectively is a work of special importance in rice cultivation.

Our country pays deep attention to scientific and technological applying of various fertilizers to suit the biological characteristics of rice plants and the soil conditions of different areas.

According to experimental data, 650 kilogrammes of humic substance was wasted per *chongbo* every year in those fields to which only chemical fertilizers were applied for 28 years. On the contrary, in the fields carpeted with 20 tons of compost per *chongbo* every year 130 kilogrammes of humic substance was accumulated. Hence, every effort is made to apply 20 tons of compost per *chongbo* every year so as to improve the fertility of soil.

In our country the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of paddy fields has reached 1.6 tons. The ratio between their ingredients – nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium – is approximately 1:1.2:0.6. Here the orientation for the future is towards increasing the rate of phosphorus and potassium.

In our country much silicon fertilizer is applied to paddy fields. Unlike other crops, rice plants absorb much silicon. Silicon plays an important physiological function in enabling rice plants to take in other nutriments better, in making their leaves and stems strong and in ensuring high yields even in unfavourable weather conditions. Therefore, in our country nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic fertilizers plus silicon fertilizer are called four major fertilizers.

Besides, magnesium fertilizer, slaked lime and various other fertilizers are applied to paddy fields scientifically according to the results of soil analysis of different plots.

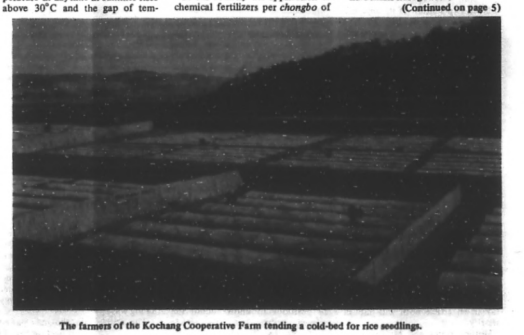
And in our country fertilizers are applied bit by bit several times to suit the biological characteristics of rice plants. Nitrogenous fertilizer is applied in many instalments on the basis of correctly fixing the ratios of fertilizer application in the stages of nutritional growth and reproductive growth of rice plants. Phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are also applied, classified into basal and additional dressings.

Failure in scientific application of fertilizer may reduce its effectiveness and do harm to rice plants, causing diseases. Therefore, the state and cooperative farms in our country scientifically regulate the fertilizing of each plot and its time, comprehensively studying the results of survey and analysis of soil, the growth of rice plants, and the meteorological conditions. A well-organized technical guidance system for scientific and technological fertilizing has been established in our country from leading agricultural organs to work-teams and sub-work teams of farms.

5. Weeding by Herbicides and Control of Blight and Harmful Insects

In our country all weeds in paddy fields are killed with herbicides. In our paddy fields there are not only various annual weeds such as "Echinochloa crus – galli" and "Scirpus juncoides" but also perennial weeds of nut grass family including "Potamogeton fraiseii" "Juncellus serotinus," "Scirpus triqueter," "Scirpus planiculmis" and "Eleocharis kuroguwai".

(Continued on page 5)



The farmers of the Kochang Cooperative Farm tending a cold-bed for rice seedlings.

Results and Prospects of Socialist Economic Construction in DPRK (1)

President Kim Il Sung made a new year address on January 1 last.
In the address he summed up the last year 1983 in this way: "The year 1983 was a meaningful year when a great advance was made in our people's struggle to build socialism."
"The year 1984," he stressed, "is the last year in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. This year we have an honourable task of effecting a new turn in socialist economic construction."
"This year we should accelerate socialist economic construction vigorously to gain the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan with success and make remarkable progress in achieving the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980," he added.
The People's Korea presents a two-part background report on the present status, future prospects and tasks of socialist economic construction in the DPRK.

Workers of the Kangson Steel Works send more steel to various domains of the national economy.

Independent Iron-Making Method

In his new year address President Kim Il Sung stated that last year witnessed a great upswing on all fronts of socialist economic construction.

First of all, metal industry, the backbone of heavy industry, comes within range of the production of 15 million tons of steel, one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

In Augst last year, the Kim Chaek Iron Works—which is the largest metallurgical base in the Republic—decided that it should reach the level of annual output of 6 million tons, and in October the same year the Kangson Steel Works planned to upgrade its capacity to 3 million tons.

Besides, as a result of construction of a modern rotator, the Chongjin Steel Works came to have an iron smelting capacity of 1 million tons (in April last year) and the Songjin Steel Works completed construction of a full-sized steel furnace in a short period of only two months (in late October last year).

Moreover, the Hwanghae Iron Enterprise which designed a new blast furnace by employing an original iron-making method is planned to have a capacity of 1.8 million tons sometime in this year.

If every factory finish its own expansion project, it is not difficult to produce 15 million tons of steel, by exploiting domestic row materials, energy sources and technological know-how.

Great Strides in Fabrics Output

Preparations were in steady progress last year for the production of 1,500 million metres of fabrics, which aim at the final solution of the clothing problem in Korea.

In order to accomplish this goal, 270,000 tons of fibers are needed. For that end, President Kim Il Sung instructed the building of a newly vinalon factory with a 100,000 ton-capacity in Sunchon district. The instruction was put forward at the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June last year.

Construction of this factory is to start from this year on a full scale, planned to be brought to completion in a few years. Its ground work was already laid in a large way last year.

Completion of the Sunchon Vinalon Factory would make it possible to produce over 500 million metres of fabrics. The planned plant and the February 8 Vinalon Complex, would combine to produce above half of the goals of fabrics.

Leading Ore-Dressing Plant

There were completed a large number of construction targets in many places of Korea, reinforcing the basis of an independent national economy.

Its typical example is Ore Dressing Plant No. 3 of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise with a capacity of 10 million tons. The enterprise stands on a plateau of 1,200 metres above the sea bed. It was completed in less than a year. Its large-scale ore dressing plant enhanced Komdok's production capacity of non-ferrous metals four times at a stroke.

Taedong River Power Station was commissioned into operation.

This power station fully meets the growing demand in South Pyongan Province for electric power. And also, it serves as a shield to protect Pyongyang from an unexpected flood disaster and displays great power in utilizing water multipurposely as water, e.g., for industrial use or irrigation water.

Taedonggang Power Station is characterized as a "purely home-made power station," with all its electric generator manufactured at the Taean Electrical Machinery Factory (hydraulic power and thermal power generators, each 50,000 kwh).

Housing Construction

Last year various steps were taken for raising the people's living. For example, housing construction made big advances.

In Pyongyang, the first-stage project of the Changgwang Street was completed three years ago, and its second-stage project progressed. The second-stage project is to construct high-rise apartment houses in which 3,100 families can live (21 15-39 storied buildings). It is said that it will be finish soon in a year.

In the meantime, the second-stage project (9,500 families) of Munsu Street in East Pyongyang progressed at a rapid tempo. With its completion, 17,500 families comprising 100,000 people would live in this district. Then, the city would become more lively. It is not only in Pyongyang but also in other provinces that housing construction is now in full swing.

A new urban center is under construction in new Tanchon and Sunchon districts, South Hamgyong Province.

And, high-rise apartment houses which can accommodate 1,000 families were built in Sinpo, a fishing port and apartment houses for 1,600 families in Chongjin City and for 1,000 families in Anju were constructed respectively.

Besides, a large number of apartment houses were built in other places of Korea, including Hamgyong and Kaesong cities, with the housing conditions improved.

Sports centre like "Changgwangwon (an ultra-modern sports club in Pyongyang)" were opened to the public in more than 200 places all over the country of Korea from the end of the year before last to spring last year.

(To be continued)

Photo shows the Nampo Lock Gate construction project progressing at a high pitch, planned to be completed by April of 1985.

News on Socialist Construction In DPRK

14,000-ton Cargoship "Potonggang" Launched

The workers and the Three-Revolutions Team members at the Nampo Shipyard launched the 14,000-ton cargoship "Potonggang".

This large ship is equipped with modern navigation and loading and unloading equipment and with cultural and service facilities for the life of the crewmen.

The ship built with our technique and raw materials will play a big role in the development of sea transport of the country.

Its launching ceremony was held on April 20.

Many Wharfs Under Construction

Many modern wharfs are under construction on the rivers of Korea.

Preparations to build more than 120 wharfs and anchoring grounds are brisk on the Taedong river where the construction of the Nampo Lockgate is going on at full steam and the construction of the Mirim and Ponghwa Lockgates has been completed. The wharf construction has entered a full-dress stage in Kilsongpo (Sariwon) and Oyari (Pyongyang).

On the Chongchon River the Anju Coal Wharf construction is progressing apace. When completed, it will be used in shipping the coal produced in the Anju district to Nampo, Haeju, Sariwon, Sinuiju and other areas.

When the water level is raised on the Taedong River in the future, the main stream will be linked with the branch streams—Nam, Potong, Sunhwa, Pongsang and Chaeryong rivers—into a canal and the ship route be extended more than 2.4 times.

The existing ports and wharfs will be reconstructed and expanded and more than 30 cargo wharfs and some 10 passenger wharfs will appear there.

And all rural villages along the rivers will have passenger anchorages.

Then it will be possible to transport large quantities of cement, coal, iron and steel, ores and grain produced at industrial and agricultural zones along the Taedong River.

Tourists and passengers will travel by ship from Pyongyang to Nyongwon, Sariwon, Nampo, Songrim and other places.

The amount of transport by ship on the Taedong River will increase 8.5 times in freight and 8 times in passengers at the end of the 1980s.

Expansion Project of Kangson Steel Complex Progresses Apace

An expansion project for creating 3 million tons of steel production capacity is progressing successfully at the Kangson Steel Complex.

This project is a major object of Nampo district construction, one of the five district fronts' construction.

The builders are accelerating the project with a goal of completing 18 construction objects including two large revolving furnaces, a raw material compounding and drying ground, a preliminary heat charging ground within this year.

After completing a vast-scale foundation work for assembling the two revolving furnaces, they have begun assembling their bodies. They have completed the projects of the raw material compounding and drying ground, the dust coal depot, the products storage and the buildings attached to the furnaces are carrying on at the last stage the construction of the preliminary heat charging ground and selection ground.

The assembling of installations and equipment is progressing in full scale at the objects already constructed.

A Juche-based steel base with tens of large revolving furnaces will be laid out there in the future, which will turn out steel by relying on abundant home material and feul. And a large steel shop with a big oxygen electric furnace and continuous roughing process, a large rolling shop with hot and cold rolling processes and a modern silicon and stainless steel plates mill and high-pressure pipe mill will be built.

Analysis of Recent Student Movement

By Kim Chong I
Special to The People's Korea

Student struggles are becoming increasingly fierce and violent and their actions are occuring almost every day in spite of harsh crackdown upon students on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of April 19 Popular Uprising which helped bring down the Syngman Rhee regime in 1960.

Scale of the recent student demonstrations in daily being enlarged as seen in a number of events: – a campus rally and demonstration of Koryo University students involving nearly 5,000 students on April 18 – a fierce demonstration at Yonsei University drawing some 2,000 students on April 20-protest actions at many other universities in Seoul and local cities.

Yet, no sign is noted of student protests dying down, but it shows signs of continued upsurge.

As was mentioned in an announcement of the local authorities, anti-"government" student demonstrations were waged at 55 universities out of 99 in south Korea during a period to April 13 from the beginning of a new semester in March.

To be more precise, demonstrations and sit-in strikes of students have been staged on nearly 70 occasion at 20 universities as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Students struggle shows a variety of forms and methods: Not only with demonstrations on campus, but they began to go out of campus and hold street demonstrations: struggle forms include sit-down strikes, campus rallies, boycott of classes, leaflet-scatterings, demonstrations inside and outside of campus and other ways.

Since Chon Du Hwan seized power in the Kwangju massacre, he framed up various laws including "law on assembly and demonstration" in an attempt to crack down on anti-"government" activities and student demonstrations.

Those who violate the law or distribute handbills face imprisonment of less than 7 years or a fine of 3 million won.

Moreover, those who arrested over the student movement are excluded from the so-called "elite course" of south Korean society as radical elements.

However, even under such severe restriction and rule of the Chon junta, students are becoming more courageous and active in fighting for democratization of south Korea.

This fact reveals how determined students are to bring about true democracy of society.

Their slogans and demands have developed from call for campus freedom and opposition to deceptive "reinstatement measure" to more political ones including "overthrowing of the Chon junta", "resignation of Chon Du Hwan" and "democratization of society."

The student movement which showed a tendency to be violent at the beginning of this year, started with a demand of reinstatement of expelled students and autonomy of campus.

However, their slogans are increasingly becoming more political together with more radical actions.

The largest "target" of students for the democratization of campus is "forcible conscription"—"disciplinary leave of absence," which the Chon junta established in October of 1979, aimed at controlling the student movement.

South Korean youth are usually exempted from conscription while they are in universities. But once their universities are closed and classes are suspended, they are liable to conscription.

This "system" has been exploited by the authorities in an attempt to expell student leaders from campus and to crack down on the student movement for democratization of campus and society.

Expelled students from Seoul National University in their "paper on the campus problem" made clear in March called "mandatory leave of absence" a "systematic device to forcibly enlist student leaders into the military" and accused the Chon junta of having turned the military into a concentration campus for students leaders and activists.

Then, why did the Chon junta decided to reinstate expelled students, even though it is a deceptive one?

A south Korean monthly "Chosun" in its article of the April issue quoted the authorities as saying: "Under the present condition toward 1988 that there are huge number of expelled students and tremendous number of university students are detained in prison, social unrest will be increased. . . . Therefore, the authorities reached a conclusion that someone has to take a step to return those expelled students to campus from prison. The more earlier it is, the better."

1988 is the year that Chon Du Hwan has to withdraw from his position of "president" and that the Olympic Games will be held in Seoul.

Chon Du Hwan has been compelled to do something to calm down student unrest.

However, there is little possibility of fierce student struggles camling down in an immediate future.

The Chon junta, took advantage of the KAL downing incident and the Rangoon bombing incident which he plotted by himself to avert public attention from domestic and international problems south Korea now faces – such as serious economic crisis with foreign debts amounting more than $40 billion and financial scandals of Chon's family involved.

However, students are well aware of the Chon junta's deceptive management of politics.

This is why students are so fiercely demanding resignation of Chon Du Hwan in defiance of harsh crackdown upon them.

South Koreans have made desperate efforts to show up south Korea is increasingly becoming a democratized society by enforcing the "measure of campus autonomy" and "withdrawal of police from campus" in an attempt to give semblance of propagating open and free society aimed at the Asian Game and Seoul Olympic Games.

Although the Chon junta is trying to do so, nobody is confident with democratization of south Korea.

This is clearly proved in the recent student demonstrations and their call for democratization of society and autonomy of campus, together with severe opposition of the authorities' various deceptive measures as "forcible conscription" and their "reinstatement measure of expelled student."

Now there are views in south Korean people that the Chon junta will be compelled to react more violent way and emerge as a military man by severely oppressing student movement as he did in Kwangju in May of 1980, and social unrest will be deepened in south Korea.

Sogang University students staged an anti-"government" demonstration on April 12. The Chon junta harshly cracks down upon the students by mobilizing riot police which fired tear gas shells to disperce them.

Forthcoming "Parliamentary Election" In South Korea

Elections of the south Korean "national assembly" are reportedly scheduled for October to come, which observers agree is a mere fraud to show as if democracy still functions in south Korea.

There are a number of reasons to support their view.

Firstly, no major democratic leaders are allowed to run for the "parliament."

On Feb. 24, 202 people were released from a political ban.

In November, 1980, after Chon Du Hwan seized power, 567 people were banned from political activities under the "law on special measure for revitalization of politics" and, of the number 250 and 202 were released in February of 1981 respectively last Feb.

However, 99 key figures are still left behind in prison excluding those who died there.

They include former leader of New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam, ex-"presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung, his wife and son – now in the United States – are also not permitted to engage in political activities.

Secondly, as a matter of fact, the present "national assembly" is a virtual rubber stamp body where the so-called opposition parties are powerless or on the payroll of the ruling Chon group.

To be more precise, representatives are virtually nominated behind the scene by the ruling party.

It is generally said that all the political parties which appeared in 1980 after Chon Du Hwan's rise to power were not independently formed but made by forces led by him to present to the doubting public a semblance of democratic pluralism.

A key member of the ruling party publicly remarked that some 30-40 seats are an appropriate number doled out to opposition parties for the management of the "national assembly."

The number of independent members, he said, should be restricted in the "general elections."

Thidly, there exists in south Korea no free press.

The mass media, under total official control, are in no position to criticize any misdeed on the part of the ruling circles.

Their reporting activities are subject to a strict censorship. Only officially approved stories are allowed to be reported.

All the opposing reporters and editors were dismissed in the last waves of political purges following the coup of Gen. Chon.

Apparently, the junta of Gen. Chon is in firm control as far as "parliamentary elections" are concerned. This election farce needs an investment of huge amounts of political funds.

Yet, these funds are in short supply.

Chon Du Hwan's family is trying to collect money for the forthcoming elections from local financial groups and enterprises.

The fund-raising drive has struck snag.

Last year south Korea's trade deficit amounted to $2.4 billion and foreign debts exceeded $40 billion.

Construction projects undertaken by south Koreans in Saudi Arabia have been found faulty by its government authorities which in turn refused to pay $800 million.

The Chon junta now faces serious trouble in raising funds because of sluggish exports to the Middle East.

Both campaigns and political circles have shared $800 per worker sent to the Middle East.

If the south Korean workers in the Middle East number 200,000, there would be a huge amount of super profits.

Since workers in south Korea have to work for the lowest wages, their complaints would remain pent up, to easily explode at any moment.

The local labour movement might be come explosive with trade unions.

The south Korean authorities have drafted issue of the local currency as a countermeasure against inflation and many corporations are failed to pay wages to their workers.

In view of recent financial scandals which surfaced, a growing number of corporations are becoming reluctant to contribute political funds to the Chon junta.

They are afraid that their connections with the junta may be brought to light, which means they will be made a scapegoat.

Out of money, out of fame and power.

Chronological Table of Student Movement in 1984 (As of April 24)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Apr. 19

Students of more than 10 universities in Seoul waged a fierce anti-"government" struggle on the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising, at a time when the massive antifascist demonstration of south Korea students for democracy was rapidly developing in scope.

Hanyang University students swarmed to the office of the students affairs section and tore all the documents concerning students, denouncing the fascist crimes of the Chon junta and shouting slogans demanding democratic freedom and rights.

Earlier, over 400 students of Hanyang University turned out to the street, shouting slogans denouncing the Chon junta, and waged a furious fight, hurling stones at the police blocking their way and madly cracking down upon them.

More than 3,000 Yonsei University students held a meeting commemorating the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising on the campus clashed with the riot police, shouting slogans "Down with fascist dictatorship", "End forced military draft," "Reinstate outsted professors" "Long live democracy" and "Revive the April Revolution."

About 600 Sung Kyun Kwan University students demonstrated on the campus after holding a memorial service for the students who fell in the April 19 resistance.

Apr. 20

More than 2,000 students of Yonsei University paraded carrying photographs of five patriotic students who had been pressganged into the army and murdered by hand of the Chon junta, loudly chanting "Abolish the forcible conscription" and other slogans.

More than 1,000 students of Hanyang University also held an anti-"government" demonstration, calling for the abolition of the "system of suspension from school for guidance."

A large number of students of Sungion University rose in an anti-"government" demonstration and fought a vigorous sturggle, showering rocks upon the police which desperately pounced upon them.

Apr. 21

Over 1,000 student of Konguk University in Seoul held a demonstration.

Apr. 23

More than 400 students of Yonsei University held a demonstration demanding campus democracy in front of the university library. They also called for the "resignation of Chon Du Hwan."

More than 400 students of Hanyang University rose in struggle demanding campus democracy.

Students of Kyonghui University held a meeting in demand of campus democracy.

Upwards of 350 students of Chonnam University also held a demonstration calling for campus autonomy.

Apr. 24

More than 3,000 students of Yonsei University staged an anti-"government" demonstration branded Chon Du Hwan as a military dictator and demanded his withdrawal from "power" at once. They marched about the campus in high spirits and furiously clashed with riot police hurling tear gas shells when they tried to leave the campus for the streets.

Militarized Campus (1)

As the spring season has set in, the student movement seems to be growing vigorous more than before. In response to this situation, the government put forward a measure of reinstating the expelled students and professors. But there still remain many doubts about it. Moreover the government doesn't try to change the militarized campuses.

The pent-up students, anger is liable to explode any moment. The growing demand for democracy cannot be restrained even if the regime carries out the reinstatement measure or not.

Here is a report which shows the status of the student movement.

It is written by expelled students of Seoul University, entitled "A Report on Campus Problems".

Thise report illustrates how strategically and tactically their straggles have worked out.

The students are being ideologically trained, and carry on a systematic struggle after a thorough analysis of the situation.

Here are excerpts from the report.

A Report on Campus Problems

Contents

(1) Preface (2) Problem of the Present School Regulations (3) the Substance of "Mandatory Leave", "Compulsory Conscription" (4) Substance of Campus Surveillance and In-School Violence by the Inspection Authorities. (5) The Problem of the Ban on Assemblies and Demonstrations (6) The Status of Detained Students

(1) Preface – The government announced it'll withdraw from the campus affairs in connection with "the reinstatement measure" and to leave them to students and the school authorities.

We, expelled students of Seoul University, welcome this latest measure. But we have repeatedly held that our reinstatement meant nothing unless the step leads to "national reconcilliation" and "campus freedom".

Nevertheless, the "regime" misrepresented the student movement, alleging that the spontaneous meetings of the expelled students were instigated by some radical students.

Moreover, those genuine students anxious about the future of the nation and society are depicted as potential criminal offenders. We sincerely urge that such an unhappy situation won't occur again for the sake of the future of society and nation.

And we are sure these following things should be taken for democratic reform.

(2) The Present School Regulations

The main cause which prevents universities from being operated by the democratic will of students and professors lies in the present undemocratic school regulations.

We firmly hope to consider a series of problems relating to the present school regulation, which contradict the autonomy of university, and find out a democratic solution.

The History of Reform in School Regulations

The university regulations have been reformed many times, which can be divided roughly into three as follows: Firstly, the government on Oct. 20, 1971 reformed the school regulations under the pretext of managing the school crisis systematically when demonstrations were staged all through the country against the military drill of students.

The gists are as follows: 1) A ban on political activity of students 2) Strengthened directionary powers of the school rector and dean to take disciplinary punishment, so on and so forth 3) A ban on the destruction of public orders: Mass activity, discussion, sit-in, boycott of classes, the use of micro phone 4) The election of students leaders on a basis of their scholaristic achievements 5) Prohibition of reinstatement of expelled students. Moreover, the authorities issued detailed regulations to deal with the circle activity at Seoul University as article No. 242.

Secondly, the authorities unified the regulations of all the eight separate regulations into a single system of regulations, and it put all the student activity under the "School Homeland Defense Corps"

Thirdly, a student leave of absense, which was a matter of absence to be subjected to permission by the president became "Mandatory leave" as ordered by the president in Oct. 1979. According to this provision, some students might be ordered enrolled in military training whenever deemed "improper students"

With the growing demand for democracy, there were hot arguments on the reform of school regulations after Pak's assassination in October 26, 1979, but the favorable situation was ended in the May 17 incident (Chon's coup).

Undemocratic Points of School Regulation and Its Reform

1) The conditions of "Mandatory leave of absence" paragraph 1, article 70: The president can order students to take leave of absence during the given semester whenever favourable in view of military conscription or for an educational purpose.

This article was intended to oppress students around the end of "Yushin" system. Even now it is being invoked to send legally students to the army.

This situation should be remedied for a return to the pre-reform conditions.

2) The conditions of disciplinary punishment paragraph 2, article 84: The authorities can deal out punishment to student without consulting with the faculty. But disciplinary action can't be approved without consideration by a faculty in any case.

Students shall be allowed to speak in public if they object to the discipline.

And paragraph 4, article 84: Those who have obstructed classes and school order excessively shall be disciplined duly. Yet this wording is too inclusive, and ambiguous for an appropriate application, and it is so worded as to allow expanded interpretation.

3) The conditions of the ban on the reinstatement

Paragraph 5, article 84 and of items 2 and 4 of the above paragraph 4: Students who were expelled (mostly for the political reason) shall be reinstated."

This time the reinstatement measure is contradictory to the regulations, so at first its reform should proceed if it is appropriate step.

4) The conditions of student activity

article 79: Meeting of more than 10 people shall need permission of the president, and dean. But the provision should be changed to a report system, because it has turned out to be an obstacle to student activity.

article 81 which has limited freedom of speech on campus should be reformed, too.

5) The conditions of "guided control by teachers"

Article 77: All the students shall submit themselves to guidance of teachers, and especially those who have been guilty of violations of the school regulations all do so.

But this stipulation has been utilized to keep students isolated from their teachers. So paragraph 2 or this article should be abolished.

6) Conditions of meetings of faculty and rectors.

article 27: all the agenda items specially on the matter of disciplinary action of a student are decided at the rectors meeting unilaterally, and notified to a faculty meeting.

To protect school administration from bureaucratization, a faculty meeting should have a greater say than the rector's. Of course there are many other. outstanding issues: The conditions of students activity, graduate quota system by the student's marks.

All these things should be reformed independently among university people.

(3) The Situation of Mandatory Leave of Absence, Compulsory Conscription

The contents of graduate quota system, and conscription. Paragraph 1, article 70: School rectors can order students to take leave of absence during the semester according to the dean's application.

It aims to isolate "improper student" from university society. And most students who are ordered to leave are submitted to conscription.

These things happened before the reform of school regulation in 1971.

These things were also carried out before the reform of the school regulations in 1979. During protests against the third presidential election in 1969, many students of politics applied for conscription, scared of threats of expulsion.

At the time of the 1971 movement to defend campus democracy (a drive against conscription), more than 150 students were expelled during police investigations, and some of them detained for further grilling and others drafted after just a simple health check.

In the late '70, the authorities in violation of the military service law, conscripted students who had been in prison for more than 6 months.

Since the implementation of the "mandatory leave of absence", people surrendered themselves for conscription was in large numbers on more than 10 occasions.

Seventeen students were disciplined under the "guided leave of absense" for the reason of demanding official registration of student circles. Seven students were detained on charges of holding a rally against this system.

The mumbers of students conscripted over the major cases are as follows: 30 students on charges of "Murim Incident"; 20 people on charges of demonstrating against a university festival in the autumn of 1981, 16 students on charges of a Sept. 16 demonstration in the second semester of 1982, four students, leaders of "the School Homeland Defense Corps (SHDC)", on charges of holding a commemoration on the student day, in the late 1983, 4 students, leader of "SHDC", at a memorial service of the late Hwang Jong Ha.

It is said that the number of those who were conscripted covertly or as volunteers are 3-5 times as many as those who were officially drafted.

(To be continued)

More than 100 students of Chonnam Univ. held a gathering against the "election of the chairman of the student council"and rosed in struggle, hurling stones and bottles in the campus. (AP, March 20)

(Continued from page 2)

The annual weeds including "Echinochloa crus - galli" are killed by spraying Saturn oil and P.C.P. and the perennial weeds of nut grass family by applying M.C.P. or 2,4 D mixed with D.C. P.A. And "Potamogeton frashetii" is killed by Prometrine.

Weeding by herbicides accounts for 97 per cent of our total area of paddy fields. This has freed our farmers from manual weeding in paddies, one of the difficult and backbreaking processes in rice farming.

It is one of the major prerequisites for raising per-*chongbo* rice yields to stamp out blight and harmful insects.

Diseases of rice plants in our country are "Piricularia oryzae," "Pellecufaria sasaki" and "Xanthomonas oryzae" and others, and harmful insects are "Hyarellia griseola", "Chilo suppressalis," "Lema oryzae," "Cnaphalocrocis medinalis" and "Sogata furcifera" and the like.

To protect rice plants from blight and harmful insects, scrupulous agro-technological measures are taken in advance. In particular, we reduced the application of nitrogenous fertilizer and applied sufficient phosphatic, potassic and silicon fertilizers, so that rice plants grow strong enough to obviate various blight and insect pests.

And preliminary investigation and forecasting on the outbreak of blight and harmful insects are correctly undertaken in every region. Once they break out, various kinds of agricultural chemicals are spread intensively to eliminate them at their initial stage.

Harvesting is done either by harvester-combines with threshing done on the spot or by harvesters to windrow the cut rice plants for 2-3 days before they are sheaved and threshed by thresher-combines or mobile threshers.

Our country is conducting wide scientific and technological intercourses with the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of rice cultivation.

Our scientists and technicians dispatched to the countries which call for technical cooperation in this field cultivated rice in consonance with the given geographical conditions, together with scientists, technicians and agricultural workers of those countries and gained many useful experiences and successes.

Seed exchange is also briskly carried on in the spirit of friendship and mutual cooperation.

In order to attain the magnificent objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's set forth by President Kim Il Sung at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, further progress will be made in our rice cultivation.

In the near future we will complete comprehensive agricultural mechanization and chemicalization and thus consummate the industrialization of agricultural production.

We will breed more new, early-ripening, short-statured, high-yielding strains of rice adapted to our geographical conditions and further develop rice cultivation techniques, thereby helping to reach the goal of 15-million-ton grain production.

In particular, rice cultivation techniques for high yields will be widely studied and introduced in the 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland to be newly reclaimed.

And proceeding from the idea of independence, friendship and peace, we will cement solidarity with the peoples of non-aligned and other developing countries and promote mutual cooperation with them in the field of rice cultivation.

(To be continued)

Korean in U.S. Visits DPRK (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

My sister's daughter, my niece, hanged on me and cried, yearning after me like a puppy fawning upon its master. I felt quite ashamed of me again. My sister's apartment was located on the 3rd floor. When I entered her apartment, I was surprised at 14-15 women working in the kitchen. When I said to them that they seemed to be going to celebrate something, someone said, "Today is the most joyous day."

These women were also living in the same apartment building. I greeted them. My sister said that they shared their joys and sorrows with each other. Then, she continued, they lived well helping each other, even though they were not so well-off as people in the U.S.

I sat on the floor of an *ondol*-room for the first time in 20 years. Some people welcomed me there. They included the party secretary of the Chung District, Pyongyang, the vice-chairman of the people's committee of the same town and the director of a hospital in the same district. I was introduced to all of them. The director of the hospital was an 80-year-old gray-haired man. When I told them that I had come here via Kyoto, Japan, he said emotionally that he had learned medical science at Kyoto University.

At the entrance hall, my niece fixed her eyes on me, as if she were looking at something strange. When our eyes met, she smiled and turned her back upon me. When I talked with someone, she began to be watching me again.

The visitors left the apartment after lunch. The party secretary in that district said that he wanted to invite me to dinner. My sister's house became quiet suddenly. I looked around the rooms. My sister told me the apartment was an old-style one. But it was clean and nice. There were two big rooms and small space at the entrance. There were separate toilet and a bath-room. The kitchen was wide and light. A storeroom was attached to the kitchen. The balcony had a space of one *pyong* (around 4 square metres). On the opposite side of the street I saw the USSR embassy building. But I was unable to see the embassy compound because of the roadside trees. In one of the wide rooms I saw a tapestry on the wall, a sawing machine and potted plants at the window. In the other room there were a bed, a small desk and a cabinet for bedclothes with glass doors and a book shelves where I saw selections of Kim Il Sung and books on medical science written by my sister's husband. In front of the bookshelf were placed a TV set and an electric fan. On the balcony there were porcelain and potted plants.

We sat, took each other's hands and smiled. I didn't meet my 22-year-old nephew who serves the army.

Two years before my sister thought that I would be alive. When she read an article on a symposium for national reunification in a newspaper, she found my name Choe Ik Hwan. She first thought that there were many Koreans with the name. But she was eager to ascertain the name so that she visited an organization concerned.

She had been a strong-willed girl. When she was in her teens, she refused to be acupuncturied and startled the villages by walking throughout a villages in a strange gait on purpose. She would tell this story and laughed loudly. One day she sang a popular song in front of her younger sister, who is dead. She treated a wooden stick with a towel around on it as if it were a mike. Because of this character, she hadn't suffer from smoldering discontent.

An official of the organization concerned who heard her story took her to a responsible official.

He promised every possible help in looking for me.

A few months passed in a mixed feeling of hope and despair. She knew at last that I was alive in the U.S. She wanted to share her joy with her elder sister. She went to our native town by night train where her elder sister lived.

That night my two sisters sat down besides a cultivated field and talked about their memory of the past. They laughed and cried all night. I had been always worried that my family members must have suffered trouble because of my flight to the south. My sister and her husband said that they had never been troubled.

One of my cousins who had gone to the south died few years ago. His younger brother was a medical student in a university then. Afterwards he received a doctor's degree in microbiology. If he had been discriminated, he would not have received a doctor's degree. I was told that he lived in Chongju.

Right after the war, the President is said to have repeatedly instructed that families some of whose members had gone to the south should not be discriminated.

My sister and her husband were anxious how I was living and studying. I told them briefly that I had worked as a port laborer and studied at Yonsei University in south Korea. It was not easy for me who had gone to the south alone to study under difficult conditions.

My sister's husband took off his glasses. His eyes were filled with tears. Before the liberation of the country, he studied at a junior high school in Seoul, where he studied under difficult conditions. He seemed to be moved to tears in sympathy.

"Whatever people may say, there is nothing to worry about our life here. Children study free of charge. We don't have any difficulties in studying. Though you were not healthy, you have endured hardships. Thank you."

My sister also shed tears. I looked at them wonderingly, as they repeated thank you as if I had done some great feat.

The present situation in the north is closely unthinkable without President Kim Il Sung.

After the moment when I arrived in Pyongyang, I found that the President visited everywhere. The President's teachings cover ever aspect of the society, which included ideology, industry, agriculture, education, history, culture, language, archaeology, medical care, etc. His teachings were concrete and varied in content.

I saw his teachings in a forklore museum, which referrred to dress, *ondol*, soybean sauce, *kimchi* (Korean pickles), etc.

People in the north sincerely repsect and have confidence in the extraordinary leadership the President has consistently showed in the anti-Japanese struggle, in the (Korean) war, and is showing now in socialist construction.

One day I saw a documentary film on ceremonies celebrating the 70th birthday of the President.

In the movie the President received congratulatory messages from representatives from different districts and each domains. Delegates shed tears when they shook hands with the President. They wouldn't let go the President's hands. A turn came for the delegate of Korean children in Japan. The President stretched out his right hand to the delegate and shook hands. He held the child in his left arm. The child was filled with emotion and tears ran down his cheeks.

At 11 p.m. on July 11 I felt Pyongyang. We were led to a compartment by a woman train crew member, who wore a gray uniform. From a large window I saw night scenery. I thought the train would be bound for Wonsan. In fact it went in a northern direction, changed rail tracks at night and ran toward Kowon.

I took Soon and I talked drinking bear. He told me that when he was attending Kim Il Sung University, the war broke out. Then he joined the army.

"Where did you go, Prof. Son?"

"To Hoeng Song (in Kangwon Province, south Korea)."

I was surprised to hear this, because I also went through a battle of Hoeng Song.

After I left my home town, I walked day and night and arrived at Song Jing where I was no longer able to go ahead. Therefore I joined the 3rd division of the south Korean army. I went to Hungnam by train, where I got on board a ship and went to Mukjo. I crossed the Taebaek Mountain ridge on foot. Though I was not well trained, I was assigned to a regiment on the central front. According to my memory, Doctor Chong, who lives in the Southern California, also belonged to a special attack unit of the 33rd regiment, the 3rd division of the south Korean army. When the division had changed its position, I met him on a mountain path.

Hoeng Song was besieged by the people's army, and the division to which I belonged, narrowly escaped by taking along a steep mountain road.

We were hungry, without taking food for many days. I was chilled to the bones, but I had managed to follow the ranks. We arrived at Chunyang and ate boiled rice for the first time in tens of days.

According to Prof. Son, there were many war orphans in the north, too. (To be continued)

(By Prof. Choe Ik Hwan of Seattle Univ., U.S. on his visit to the DPRK in the summer of 1983)

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement to Korea's Reunification (18)

(Continued from the No. 1,188 issue of The People's Korea)

Holds that trade and economic cooperation, mutual exchanges and cooperation in the fields of science, culture, arts and sports should be realized between the north and south, postal exchange and mutual visits of individual persons be materialized between the two sides and north-south negotiations be conducted between representatives of various political parties, public organizations and those personages who can represent the will of the entire people, for the purpose of considering these problems;

Strongly holds that the United Nations should repeal all its unwarranted "resolutions" on the "Korean question" that were fabricated under the coercion of US imperialism in violation of its Charter, withdraw the US imperialist aggressive troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of "UN forces" and dissolve at once the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", an aggressive tool of US imperialism;

Clarifies again that an international conference of the countries concerned may be convened, if it is necessary for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In the *Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee* made on November 2, 1970, the great leader President Kim Il Sung referred to the sincere efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea for national reunification and the south Korean rulers opposition to it and stressed the following points:

Our Party's policy on national reunification is already widely known to the world; We have made it clear time and again that if democratic figures with a national conscience come to power in south Korea and withdraw the withdrawal of US troops, release political prisoners and guarantee democratic freedoms, we are ready to hold negotiations with them any time and any place on the question of the peaceful reunification of the country;

Even after the present south Korean rulers staged the fascist military coup and usurped power, we advanced the most fair and reasonable proposals for the reunification of our homeland and made consistent efforts to realize them; we did this in the hope that they would desist from their treacheries to the country and people and would take a truly national stand.

But the south Korean rulers have been dead set against the independent peaceful reunification of the country, each time ignoring our just proposals which reflect the unanimous aspirations of the whole nation;

To achieve national reunification, it is essential to expel from south Korea the US imperialist aggressors who are its main obstacle and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present fascist military dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution; When a true people's regime is thus established in south Korea, the reunification of our homeland will be achieved easily by the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic, democratic forces in south Korea.

On April 13, 1971, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the item "On the Present International Situation and the Promotion of the Independent Reunification of the Fatherland" and adopted an appeal to the south Korean fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters, and the personages of all parties and public organizations.

Pointing out that we were fully ready to settle the question of national reunification in a peaceful way through north-south negotiation when a genuinely popular power was set up or patriotic democratic personages came to power in south Korea, the appeal put forth the following 8-point programme of national salvation:

1. To make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and solve the national question by the efforts of the Korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination;

2. To reduce the armed forces in north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively and lighten the heavy burdens of military expenditure to relax the tension and guarantee a durable peace in our country and jointly counter the aggression by the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists;

3. To abolish and declare invalid the south Korea-US "mutual defence pact", the south Korea-Japan "agreecments" and all other treaties and shackling treaties and agreements concluded with foreign countries against the interests of the nation and oppose all forms of interference in the domestic affairs by foreign aggressive forces and attain national sovereignty;

4. To hold free north-south general elections on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot in a completely democratic atmosphere in which the freedom of expression of the will by the people is fully guaranteed, without interference from any outside forces, and establish a unified democratic central government representing the general will of the entire Korean people;

5. To ensure democratic rights to the people of all walks of life in south Korea, such as the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and strike, release all the political offenders who have been arrested and imprisoned on charges of having called for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and guarantee the conditions for freely conducting political activities in any area of the country to all the political parties, public organizations and individual personages of north and south Korea;

6. To establih prior to complete reunification, if need be, a Confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional step for solving the urgent problems of common concern of the nation and hastening national reunification, leaving the differing socio-political systems in the north and south as they are;

7. To promote the economic interchange and mutual cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, arts and sports between the north and south and realize the travel of personages and correspondence to alleviate the suffering of the people resulting from the split and restore the severed ties of the nation;

8. To hold a north-south political consultative meeting for discussing immediate tasks of the nation and making a declaration of the country's reunification.

The SPA of the DPRK, considering this programme of national salvation to be an excellent basis for realizing cooperation and negotiation between the north and the south, proposed to convene a joint conference of various political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea as early as possible with a view to jointly discussing the urgent measures for national salvation.

Whether one supported or not the 8-point programme of national salvation put forward by the SPA of the DPRK in accordance with the proposals long since advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on the basis of the basic policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, was a criterion showing whether or not one sincerely wished national reunification.

However, the United States and the south Korean rulers turned down our 8-point programme of national salvation.

(To be continued)

'N. Korean Flower Blooming In Heart of Japan'

Introduced here is a gist of an article entitled "North Korean Flower Blooming in the Heart of Japan" written by Walter W. Miller of the Cox News Service (the U.S.) The article was carried in the Apr. 9 issue of "Asahi Evening News", English paper published in Tokyo.

The article touched upon a teacher now teaching at the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School in Tokyo and her school.

There are about 154 Korean schools from primary school to university and 66 kindergartens and nurseries. They were operated by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). In Korean schools children learn Korean, Korean history and things of Korea.

In high school, Kim Hwa Ja was a smart, highly motivated student, excelling particularly in her English language and literature courses.

Like most of her friends and countless other Japanese high school students, Kim went through the grueling university entrance examination process known as examination hell.

Kim passed with flying colors and was admitted to a private Japanese university.

After graduating with a degree in English language and American literature, Kim, like many young women in Japan today, decided to find a job and work for a few years before getting married and raising a family.

Today, the pretty 22-year-old Kim teaches high school English.

But there the similarities with other young Japanese end.

Kim is one of some 670,000 Korean nationals living in Japan. About half of these, including Kim and her parents, avow staunch allegiance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or Communist North Korea.

Despite the fact that a large number of the Koreans were born here and are the descendants of forced laborers who worked in Japan before and during World War II and that for a period of 35 years beginning in 1910 Korea was a Japanese colony, they are no longer regarded as Japanese citizens by the government in Tokyo.

Like blacks and other minorities in the United States, Koreans in Japan complain of discrimination.

Numerous Koreans here, ... are practically barred from good jobs. As a result, in order to survive many have resorted to the humiliation of adopting Japanese names, going through life as a Japanese, not Korean.

During a recent interview at Tokyo Korean High School where she was graduated and now teaches, Kim said that as a Korean "I don't agree with those who discard their Korean nationality and live as a Japanese." But, she added, "We have to live in Japan and they have to get a job."

The oldest and largest school of its kind in Japan, the Korean High School first opened its doors in 1946 to 200 students, who were taught by 10 teachers. Today there are 1,250 students and an all-Korean 92-member faculty. It is one of 150 Korean senior and junior high schools and primary schools in Japan. There is also one Korean university in Tokyo.

Tokyo Korean High School at first glance appears not unlike Japanese high schools. But there are, of course, fundamental differences.

Girls wear native Korean dresses, boys dress in military-style uniforms. In all the classrooms hang pictures of Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea.

Since nearly all the students attending the Korean schools here today were born in Japan, most initially speak little or no Korean. So Korean is a mandatory subject beginning in the first grade, explained Song Do Hon, principal of Tokyo Korean High School in an interview.

In addition to Korean, the students also must take Japanese and one other foreign language.

Like their Japanese counterparts, the Koreans attend classes five and a half days a week.

During the week, classes end at 3 p.m. But that's not the end of the school day.

Like students in North Korea, Korean primary school students here must spend a few hours after classes attending Korean youth league meetings. Junior and senior high school students have their Korean Pioneer Corps sessions. Among other things, says Song, they study Korean history and culture and the principles of the guiding thought of North Korean President Kim Il Sung. "Our courses taught here," he says, "are the same as in North Korea."

Attended University

Kim decided to attend a Japanese university, she says, because "I wanted to get in touch with Japanese students."

Some of her Japanese university friends, Kim says, "were always trying to get me to assimilate (into Japanese society), to become Japanese." This she flatly resisted, she added, because "I love my fatherland (North Korea) and the Korean people."

Kim's summer vacation this year won't be spent at a beach or a mountain lodge. Rather, along with a number of other Korean residents here, she will make her first visit to North Korea, spending two months in the capital of Pyongyang and other parts of the country.

Kim also said she would like to go to South Korea, but won't because "we oppose the policies of (President) Chun Doo Hwan."

Beginning in 1959, about 100,000 Koreans here have returned to North Korea to live. But most of these were repartiated in the 1960s, and now, say Korean community leaders, only some 200 a year uproot themselves and make the journey back to their divided homeland.

As Tokyo Korean High School principal Song put it, "We stay in Japan because our living foundations are here."

Since North Korea and Japan do not maintain diplomatic relations, Pyongyang is unofficially represented in Japan by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. Its counterpart is the pro – Seoul "Korean Residents Union in Japan."

Korean residents in Japan, of course, can become Japanese citizens. In fact, Tokyo and Seoul, which do have diplomatic ties, signed in 1966 an agreement on Koreans living here.

As a result, those Koreans here who support South Korea are treated more favorably than other Koreans and foreigners who apply for Japanese nationality, said a foreign ministry spokesman in a telephone interview.

A group of foreign residents here, including Koreans and an American woman, have banded together to challenge Japan's alien registration law by refusing to be fingerprinted, an act the group says is in violation of human rights.

The law stipulates that foreigners above the age of 16 who live here for more than one year must register at city ward offices and be finger-printed. They are then issued an alien registration card which they are required to carry at all times.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK dels. to foreign countries (Feb. 8 – Mar. 31)

FEB. 8

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, left Pyongyang for a visit to Guinea

* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Kim Guk Sam, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions to Norway and Cuba

FEB. 13

* An education delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Sun, First vice-Minister of Higher Education to visit China

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Kim Chang Ryong to attend the 20th Congress of the Socialist Youth Union of Austria

FEB. 18

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier, for a visit to Nicaragua

FEB. 22

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Song Bong Sun for a visit to Syria

FEB. 27

* A delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK headed by Pak Yong Si, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to China

FEB. 28

* A delegation of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency headed by its vice-Director Chang Song Chol for a visit to India

FEB. 29

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Dal Hyon to visit Czechoslovkia, Yugoslavia and the GDR

MAR. 3

* A delegation of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) headed by Kim Gwang Su, deputy editor-in-chief of the paper for a visit to Bulgaria

MAR. 10

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Nam Jae Hwan to attend the 2nd Congress of the Tanzanian Youth Organization

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Pang Tae Ryul, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and Egypt

* A government forestry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Hwa, vice-Minister of Forestry, for a visit to the Soviet Union

MAR. 14

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK for a visit to Cuba and Yugoslavia

* A scientific and technical cooperation delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Gon Sik, vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology for a visit to Romania

MAR. 17

* A delegation of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea headed by Sin Gi Chon, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union and Poland

MAR. 19

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its editor-in-chief Kim Gi Nam for a visit to China

MAR. 21

* A delegation of State Planning of Korea headed by Pak Nam Gi, vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission, for the Soviet Union

* A delegation of the DPRK parliamentary group headed by Son Song Pil, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, to attend the 71st Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Geneva

MAR. 24

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its vice-Chairman O Mun Hun for a visit to the Soviet Union

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Sop for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia

* A government machine industry delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Ja Bang, Chairman of the Machine Industry Commission for a visit to the Soviet Union

MAR. 28

* A party and state delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-President of the DPRK, to attend the funeral of Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary-General of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Yun So, Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the WPK and Minister of Labor Administration, to attend the celebrations of the National day of the Republic of Malta

MAR. 31

* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of its Standing Committee, for a visit to the Congo

(KCNA)

Entrance Celemonies at Korean Schools, Kindergartens Here

Photo shows new pupils of the Yokohama Korean kindergarten, which is attached to the Yokohama Korean Elementary School. New pupils were welcomed by pupils of the elementary school on Apr. 1.

New pupils to the Tokyo 2nd Korean Elementary School and Junior High School at the entrance ceremony on Apr. 1. They put on traditional costume.

Present Situation in Korea

By Kim Dae Jung

Here are excerpts from a speech made by Mr. Kim Dae Jung during the February 21 luncheon at Interchurch Center, NCC, New York City:

You are all knowledgeable in Asian affairs and particularly well-versed in Korean issues. As a Korean who has long been imprisoned and thus separated from Korean society and now one who has been away from Korea for more than one year, I should be the one receiving information from you on the present Korean situation. In Korean we say this is like preaching Buddhism to Buddha. Recognizing my shortcomings in this regard, I will tell you briefly what I know of the present situation in South Korea to set the stage for the question and answer period which is to follow.

I want to address five areas. They are: 1) the issue of talks between North and South Korea as proposed by North Korea; 2) the necessity of systematic reform for human rights; 3) the possibility of another Yushin System; 4) the possibility of conflict between students and the government; and 5) the present role of the Korean churches.

I. The Issue of Talks Between North and South Korea

Last month North Korea made an unexpected proposal for three-way dialogue involving both Koreas and the United States. A similar proposal for a three-way dialogue was put forward by the late Park Chung Hee and President Carter in 1979 when President Carter visited Seoul. In spite of this, the attitudes of South Korea and the United States toward the present North Korean proposal are not very positive.

I see a strong possibility of opening some type of dialogue this year. However, I think that if there is a firm guarantee of equal status for South Korea at a three-way conference, the three-way dialogue would be most likely.

II. The Necessity of Systematic Reform for Human Rights

The State Department has pointed out improvement in the Korean human rights situation in 1983 as compared with previous years. This came in its annual report on human rights. It mentioned the release of political prisoners – mainly students – and the granting of permission for students to return to their respective campuses. Of course, I also welcomed these moves, but this does not constitute a fundamental improvement in the human rights situation because many times in Korea we have seen the repeated release and imprisonment and the repeated expulsion and re-entry of students to college campuses. Without systematic reform toward a guarantee of human rights, we can never say that there is improvement in human rights. What we see is rather the cosmetic tactics of dictatorial rule in cheating public opinion both domestically and internationally. We need legal guarantees for the democratic rights of assembly, academic freedom, freedom for labor to organize, and freedom for farmers to form cooperatives. Of all freedoms, the freedom of speech and the freedom to have fair elections are the most essential core elements in guaranteeing human rights. When there is freedom of speech, any violation of human rights can be publicly criticized. When there is a fair system of elections, any government which can not guarantee human rights or which violates human rights will be voted out of office. The south Korean regime of Chun Doo Hwan strongly opposes any systematic reform – especially anything moving toward freedom of speech and free elections. The regime strongly opposes abolition of the notorious basic law governing the mass media, and government dominated election laws. Further, it refuses to lift the ban imposed on 300 political figures. This ban prohibits these figures from making any public speeches or participating in any election activities.

III. The Possibility of Another Yushin System

As you may remember, Park Chung Hee abused the South/North dialogue coming out of the July 4, 1972 joint communique. He proclaimed the Yushin System – justifying it as necessary to promote reunification, but from the time of the proclamation of the Yushin System until his death in 1979 – a period of seven years – the Yushin System only served to shore up his dictatorial regime.

In spite of General Chun's repeated pledges to step down from office in March of 1988 after serving one term, there is a strong possibility that he seeks to continue his rule after 1988. There is a possibility of political maneuvering this year. Something which indicates that this is so is a move by the rubber stamp opposition parties for direct election of the president. The rubber stamp mass media has given full coverage to this idea. In south Korea without government approval, no opposition party or press organization can put forward such an idea. Chun was elected indirectly. A direct election after a constitutional amendment could be justified by Chun as a necessity in facing north Korea in talks. That is, Chun could say he needed to prove his popular support in order to face the North. Such a direct election under present conditions without freedom of speech and fair elections could easily be orchestrated by the government.

I predicted that Park Chung Hee would abuse the unification issue as a means to have himself elected for life. I made this prediction in 1970 and 1972. In 1972, the Yushin System was put in place and confirmed my prediction. I now see a similar possibility under the Chun regime.

IV. The Possibility of Conflict Between Students and the Government

Student power has grown tremendously through years of bitter experience and ordeal. Students are firmly determined to fight against dictatorship. Most of our people are different than they were in 1980. They now support the students' cause.

Expelled students are being forced to sign pledges of repentence before they may return to the campuses. However, the majority of these students refuse to do this saying that they have nothing to repent for and that what they have stood for is an open advocacy of democracy which is not wrong. At the same time, there are signs that the government seeks to stir up trouble among students so that it may have an excuse to strongly repress them this coming spring. The government has been letting statements out from unidentified sources which accuse students of being leftist or pro-communist. The government has always used the charge of communism to crack down on its rivals. You know that in Korea this is a very serious charge which may easily turn some people against the students. I believe we must exercise caution at this critical time to avoid playing into the government's hands. We should be on our guard against such plots by the government and not be abused by such things.

V. The Present Role of the Korean Churches

Korean churches have played a central role in the restoration of democracy and human rights movement since Park Chung Hee proclaimed the Yushin System in October, 1972. The role of churches has been significant and decisive in maintaining our movement. Recently, there have been signs of a lessening of the churches' role and there has been criticism – especially among students – of the role played by the churches because of the churches' pro-American attitude and the reluctance of the churches to continue their courageous role as they, as individuals, did before with prayer meetings and in risking imprisonment because of their stands. I don't think these criticisms are necessarily correct, but there is some indication of weakness in the church movement for democracy and human rights. On the other hand, some young men are showing signs of impatience. Patience is very necessary in enduring such periods of trial and in dealing with the short-tempered military regime.

Even though there are some arguments between church and non-church groups, we still have the same strong goal of realizing democracy. All recognize this as most important. Democracy is necessary in order to realize national security without the presence of American troops and to have a dialogue with north Korea with full confidence that a peaceful solution may be realized. To promote mutual understanding, joint activities involving church and non-church groups are essential in order to achieve our goal and not give any room for abuse by the shrewd maneuvering of the government.

I came here in December of 1982. During this last year I have devoted myself totally to persuading the United States government and friends not to support the military dictatorship in Korea. I believe it is harmful to the United States to support the dictatorship. For stability and security in Korea and for friendly relations between the people of Korea and the United States such support is also harmful. In spite of the Chun Doo Hwan government's lack of support from the people as reported in the American press, the Chun regime is maintained mainly because of United States support. As the United States supports the regime so does Japan. Because the United States and Japan support the Chun regime, democratic elements in the military and among our people have been greatly discouraged. Now, the United States has become a target of criticism and even hatred among our people. I really worry about this phenomenon for both Korea and the United States. My main purpose in being here in the United States is to persuade the United States to change its policy. I seek American public support. We must avoid another debacle such as seen in Vietnam. As I first mentioned, you are well informed about the Korean situation and I believe you will share my worries about the present situation. Let's focus our attention and energies to impress your government to change its policies.

(Continued from page 1)

money on to a key south Korean official in at least one instance and gave south Korean officials golf clubs and appliances that had been brought into the country duty-free by Bechtel employees.

The magazines attribute much of their information to a man they identified as Daniel Charboneau. The magazines said Charboneau joined Bechtel in 1974 as an organization development consultant in the company's San Francisco office. In 1978, he was transferred to Bechtel's south Korea office, where he served as assistant to Korea Regional Representative and Bechtel vice president Robert Lynn.

Soon after he was retained, Bechtel won a construction and engineering contract for two nuclear power plants in Korea, the article said, and in December 1980 won a second contract for another pair of reactors.

The 1977 U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act forbids American corporations or their agents from making gifts to foreign officials in a position to award business to the corporations.

But still to be settled in the investigation, the article says, is whether the law prohibits a corporation from giving a consultant money to pass along to foreign officials.

The article says Shultz was vice chairman of the Bechtel Group board and executive sponsor of internal auditing at the time Cho was getting money.

"While Shultz may not have actually ordered the cancellations of the audits, as executive sponsor of the function, according to a Bechtel consultant, he ought to have been informed that they were canceled," the article said. "In fairness to Shutz, though, it should be pointed out that he may not have been informed that the audits would have revealed the amounts of cash funneled through Bechtel accounts to Cho." (AP)

The New York Times wrote on this matter.

WASHINGTON – A federal grand jury here, probing allegations that the Bechtel Power Co. bribed south Korean officials to secure contracts to design nuclear power plants in Korea, is focusing its investigation on a Korean agent of the company, according to two Justice Department officials familiar with the inquiry.

The Justice Department sources said the investigation had been prompted by a former employee in Bechtel's Korean office, Daniel Charboneau, who repeated in telephone interviews earlier last week some of the allegations he had made to the U.S. government.

Mr. Charboneau, who in 1978 and 1979 was assistant to Bechtel's regional manager in south Korea, said he was subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury in Washington last October. The subpoena, he said, instructed him to bring all documents relating to contract bids for nuclear construction projects by Bechtel Power between 1977 and 1983 and cited possible violations of federal fraud statutes and other laws.

Mr. Charboneau said the grand jury subpoena had been accompanied by an affidavit by an attorney in the Justice Department fraud section that cited possible violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The act prohibits payments of gifts to foreign officials by American companies in order to obtain business.

In a telephone interview Friday from Seoul, Mr. Charboneau said he was unable to appear before the grand jury because of scheduling problems but was interviewed in Washington last January by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said he had no personal knowledge of payments or gifts to Korean officials, but said that unaccounted-for cash disbursements were given to Bechtel's Korean agent, Joon Sik Cho, by the company during the bidding. Mr. Charboneau said he became aware of the payments, which he said Mr. Cho had accomplished without submitting any receipts or vouchers, by virtue of books and records he had access to during his job.

In addition, Mr. Charboneau said he had a copy of a 1980 report prepared by Taihan Engineering, a Korean partner of Bechtel, and delivered to Bechtel in September 1980. Mr. Charboneau said the report, which he had helped prepare, detailed gifts by Bechtel's Korean agents to Korean officials and was intended to call Bechtel's attention to questionable financial dealings by Mr. Cho. Taihan Engineering was unhappy over some of its own dealings with the Bechtel agent, Mr. Charboneau said.

(Continued from Page 1)

However, in your letter this time your side tried to defend your wrong-doing, fearing to make matters clear enough to convince the world people and repent of it.

That your side made a tirade as to so ridiculous a fact cannot be construed otherwise than that you admitted your mistake.

In view of such fact, we, considering that your side understood to some extent what results would come when the sports talks are made political in violation of their intrinsic mission and believing that you will not make a political provocation again in the sports talks, express the hope to resume talks between delegates of the north and south Olympic committees for the formation of a single team.

We propose to hold the second bilateral talks at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10:00 April 26.

We expect an affirmative reply from your side.

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